law givers," continued the General, " omitted to include parrioide in their penal code, because they held so unnatural a crime impossible; even so must a union of Prussia and Russia be regarded as totally unworthy of consideration, since such union would have all the character of murder."

The reply of Prussia to the last Austrian circular of the 30th September has been published. It is a long winded document, talking loud of German in-Berests, and proposes a new protocol (!) and further discussions. Austria has, it is said, published a re-ply, but the text has not yet reached me. There are vague rumors that Austria and Prussia are about loaddress another joint note to Russia. Truly it is high t'me these waste paper documents were over.

If the statement is true that the Russians have re-entered the Principalities, then is Austria bound by her treaty with the Porte to expel them by force. This would settle question at once. I rather think, therefore, that the Russians have not re-entered the Principalities. General Baron Hess, commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops in Galicia and Transylvania, has been summoned to Vienna. He has had two or Miree interviews with the Emperor and Count Buol.

If Austria can only decide, she at once gains a long desired object—supremacy in Germany—and Prusses will sink into a second rate power. If the young Emperor has the pluck to grasp the banner of Germany firmly in his left hand, and draw his sword against Russia, the German empire may be revived under the house of Hapsburg.

There is nothing stirring elsewhere in Europe. An Austrian railway has been conceded to a French company. In Spain a ministerial crisis is spoken of. Queen will shortly open the Cortes in person. In Denmark the promised barricades have not yet been erected. It is now pretty certain that the Emperor of the French and the Empress Eugenie are to be the guests of Queen Victoria in November. The apartments occupied by the King of Prussia in Windsor Castle at his last visit are to be sumptuously fitted up. A series of balls and festivals are to be given in their honor. The Emperor is to be invested with the order of the garter, with all the cere-monies of the occasion. I dined yesterday in King street, St. James. On the opposite side of the way I could discern a small, unpretending house, in which the present Emperor once had a small spartment Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis. I forgot to mention that Eupartero has been aban-

doned by the English. The Queen Dowager of Bavaria has just died of

the cholera. Cruvelli's whereabouts has not yet been discovered. She is spending the honeymoon somewhere; but it will prove an expensive one to Baron Vigier

If she does not soon come to terms with the opera house. She has been condemned to pay heavy damages, and a fine per diem till she resumes her engage-LONDON, Oct. 27, 1854.

The English Ministry—Its Prospects and its Em-barrassments—Sketch of Sir William Moles-worth—His Position as Regards the Cabinet— Chances of a Coalition between Lords Palmerston and Derby-Disraeli-The Peel Family, &c., &c.

The ministers are all constantly occupied, and the state of public affairs keeps the town in an agitation the like of which has not been witnessed since the passing of the great Reform bill in 1832. There is thought of Parliament being assembled before February; and, in the interval, many circumstances may occur to prop up the administration. Sebastopol may prove a tower of strength for Lord Aber. deen, if not for his friend the Czar. At the same time there are signs abroad that the coalition is not So be permitted to ride off on the glories of the war; it was quite enough that they should do so on its speculations during the last session; and already many anxious deliberations have taken place at the yarious ministerial residences, the importance of which would not be unworthy of more formal cabinet councils. Lord Aberdeen is not disinclined to another Reform bill from Lord John Russell, if only as a means of drawing off the public mind in some degree from the war; and Sir William Moles worth, ember for the metropolitan borough of Southwark, makes such a bill a sine qua non of his continuance

In the ministry.

The position of this barone: by the side of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exphequer, is certainly not among the least remarkable of the chances and changes which have occurred to party in England during the last twenty years. Sir William is the eighth baronet in descent from the first, who was Governor of Jamaica in the reign of Charles the Seroad. He succeeded to the title at the early age of thirteen. He was born in 1810. At the age of nine-leen he went to pursue his studies at Cambridge, but, travelling in Germany during the long vacation came so enamored of the German university system, that he removed his name from Cambridge to Bransfer it to Gottingen. Here it was that Sir Molesworth imbibed, among other philosophical acquisitions, opinions on revealed religion which render his present juxtaposition with Mr. Gladstone (whose views verge on Popery) so extraordinary-Bir William edited the works of Hobbs, and openly proclaimed himself a deist. On the passing of the Reform bill he was elected member for Cornwall, and distinguished himself in Parliament as an ultra liberal. Molesworth, Leader—member for West-minster—and Boebuck were termed the first fruits of the Reform bill; and when the authors of that great measure became afraid of their work, and were straining every nerve to allay the popular enmen that led the few liberals who still proclaimed on their banners the word "Onward." Poor Roebuck, who became the terror of the House of Commons, has been smitten down by paralysis, when all the world was opening to him. Leader, of whom such strong hopes were entertained, dropped by the way, and throwing up his representation of the first city in the empire, retired to the south of France, and is still living an epicurean life at Cannes, in the neighborhood of Lord Brongham, who took a great fancy to him. Molesworth (for poor Charles Butler, who was Lord Durham's secretary in Canada, is gone) only remains. His course has been a varied one; but, to his honor be it spoken, he has never swerved from his principler. Cornwall, on becoming more acquainted with his religious opinions, ousted him from the representation. On this he sought an open-armed constituency in the town of Leeds, which gladly availed itself of his services, and finally the metropolitan borough of Southwark elected him its member, which he continues to be up to the present time. His talents are of the highest claris, his industry simmense, and his ambition of the purest and most elevated character. It is to him it is owing that Canada now has a government of its owing that Canada now has a government of its owing that Canada now has a government of its owing that Canada now has a government of its owing that Canada now has a government of its owing that Canada now has a government of the placed himself is Mr. Grote, the banker, once member for the city of London, and the learned historian of Greece. Mr. Grote's opinions and shose of Sir W. Molesworth, on the ballot, are identical; and on that subject their arguments have mever, in or out of the House of Commons, met with an answer. But Sir William is sione in the Cabinet on the ballot, and last session the somewhat ladicrous sight was witnessed of two members of the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston and Molesworth—asswering each other, if such it could be called, when all the argument was on one side. Sir William has little pretension to the character of a debater, and scarcely ever speaks but on some prepared subject. His voice is husky, and his treatment of his theme somewhat too philosophic for a mixed assembly, but his great talents and carnest sincertity are thoroughly appreciated by the House, It was in allusion to him t first city in the empire, retired to the south of France, and is still living an epico

fluential liberals of this, that they by no means desire any eventuality which could have the effect of bringing the noble Viscount to the surface. That he is ambitious of guiding the vessel of State through the present political straits is well understood, and the coquetting between himself and the Derhy-Disnaeli party has never entirely coased. In the event of a ministerial crisis, these parties are essential to each other, and the almost certainty of prohibitory taxation being resorted to for the purposes of the war, will bring the protection and free-trade parties very near together. Lord Palmerston's adherence to Lord Perby would be everything to the latter, as by that the lendership of the House of Commons would be removed from Mr. Disraeli. This leadership, to many of Lord Derby's warmest friends, has proved an intolerable burthen, and could never safely be renewed; but to Lord Palmerston they would be obedient as lambs.

The secret of this dislike to Mr. Disraeli consists in the proverbial horror of Englishmen to anything resembling an adventurer. John Bull has a morbid dread of being juggled, and looks upon Disraeli as neither more nor less than a very talented rascal, who would sell him to morrow if it served his purpose. Mr. Disraeli has gone through every phase of the political vane, and men cannot forget it. The tory party made a rich use of him against Peel, but that great man's death has softened the most inveterate of his enemies, and the instrument of his torture is hallowed by no one. Peel no longer lives for Disraeli to ent up, and the glory of that gentleman, therefore, has very much departed. Still, as a minister, no conservative administration would willingly dispense with him, for his powers of mischief are on record, and are not likely to be easily forgotten.

The son of the late Sir R. Peel is taking a leading part in the charitable collection now going on in aid of the wounded. His father left him a clear income of some £20,000 a year, which he is understood to spend tolerably freely. The late basonet and he never got on very well together, and under the guise of a diplomatic appointment in Switzerland, he was outlared for debt for several years previous to Sir Robert's death. The debts were gambling ones. He is a young man, not without talent, but flighty, and would like to possess his father's notoriety and fame, without undergoing the necessary labor and painstaking. His brother, Frederick Peel, is supposed to possess his father's industrious spirit, with much of the hard headed talent which belonged to him. Sir Robert's income was upwards of £5,000 a year, and to each of his younger sons he left an income of £5,000.

Hasty gossiping sketches of this nature are sometimes useful to persons who, in a foreign country, take an interest in British politics, and as such I venture to offer them.

University Caus.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1854. Mr. Soulé Again—He is Expelled from the French Terri-tory—The Siege of Sebastopol—Contradictory Statements —Loss on Board the Fleets—Louis Napoleon's Letter to Madame St. Arnaud-Timid Counsels-The Austro-Prussian Policy-Prussia Plays Double-Bavarian

of the Baltic Fleet to Kiel-Miscellaneous.

In my last letter I mentioned that Mr. Soulé, American representative at Madrid, had been refused permission to pass through France on his return to the Spanish capital. It seems that the statement was correct. It has caused some sensation among the American residents at Paris, and Mr. Mason has had some communications with M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject. It appears that Mr. Soulé left London for Calais with the purpose of visiting Paris, and so on to Madrid. On his arrival at Calais he was waited upon by the Mayor, who signified to him that an order had been received from the French government to prevent his passage through the French territory. Mr. Soulé then asked what would be done in case of his non-compliance. The report is (I cannot vouch for its accuracy,) that the fayor telegraphed to Paris for instructions, and received for answer that if Mr. Soulé persisted, he was to be arrested. Mr. Soulé then returned to

As regards the siege of Sebastopol, the accounts are very contradictory. It is officially confirmed that the bombardment commenced on the 17th October, by land and sea. The last reliable accounts are to the 21st October. We learn that the fleets were actively engaged and suffered some loss, namely-90 killed and 200 wounded. The Agamemnon, Admiral Lyon's ship, is reported to have suffered most; the Retribution had a mast carried away by a shot, and a shell which exploded on board Admiral Hamelin's ship, the Ville de Paris, killed one of his aides de-camp and wounded another. Fort Quarantine is reported to have been silenced by the French squadron, whilst the forts to the left of the harbor on entering are said to have been blown up by the English. in the walls, and that the place was to be stormed at the point of the sword and bayonet. Prince Menschikoff had not made any attempt to attack the camp of the allies at Balaklava. A Russian telegraph purports to bring news from Sebastopol to the 23d. It says that the bombardment continued, that little damage had been done to the forts, that a successful sortic had been made against the French, n which eleven guns and eight mortars were spiked - The death of Korniloff is confirmed. Lord Dunkel. lin, eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, is reported to have been made prisoner by the Russians. From all this you will see that the accounts are

Some sensation has been created in political circles by the sentence made use of by Louis Napoleon in his letter to the wife of the late Marshal St. Arnaud. He there alludes to the timid counsels overruled by the Marshal. Explanations will be demanded from the government as soon as Parliament meets, as to whom these words are applicable. It is clear that there was not unanimity in the councils of war at Varna.

The Austro Prussian entente, or rupture, whichever

you may choose to call it, has not yet been settled either way. Couriers are travelling daily between Vienna and Berliu, and the strings are at the preent moment in the hands of Baron von der Pfordten, the Bayarian Prime Minister, the same individual who presided over the Bamberg coalition. He has intimated to Prussia that if she quarrels with Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and the other States of the Bamberg coalition, will be under the necessity, on the principle of self-preservation, to join Austria. He therefore recommends Prussia to make it up with Austria—to join Austria at the Diet, and thus preserve unity in Germany, but not with a view to joining the Western Powers, but to make conditions with Austria, that in the interests of Germany she Austria) will not go to war with Russia.

This is the last way the wind blows in that quarter.

The Morning Post publishes the following para graph, the truth of which I leave to you to decide:graph, the truth of which I leave to you to decide:—
We believe we may state, without fear of contradiction, that a series of negotiations between the government of the United States and the Republic of San Domingo, has resulted in the establishment of a protectorate on the part of the United States—amounting virtually, if not absolutely, to the annexation of that portion of theisland of San Domingo which belongs to the republic of that name. The acquisition of so important a position in the West Indies by the government of that Inited States—a position threatening on either hand the Sparish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting our own West Indian empire—cannot be viewed with indifference. It is manifestly one of the results of that ambilious and aggressive policy which the United States appear determined to pursue on both sides of the Atlantic.

I have heard nothing more respecting the congress of United States envoys in Germany. London is gradually filling. The weather is quite mild, like spring.

The Baltic fleet has returned to Kiel. Sir Charles Napier is ill.

Our Parts Correspondence.

PARIS, October 26, 1854.

Letter from Louis Napoleon to Madame St. Arnaud-Sarcastic Allusions in it to "Timed Advisers"-Characteristic Anecdote of the late Marshal-Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol-Official Despatches-Conference at Weimar of the Ministers of the Minor German States—Menschikoff and his Cher Amic—Sufferings of the Allied Troops—The Allies and the United States—Pub-tic Feeling in Paris with Regard to M. Soulé— Affairs of Spain, &c., &c. The Moniteur this morning contains the follow-

ing letter from the Emperor, addressed to Madame St. Arnaud. It cannot fall to be read with interest: 4. Arnaud. It cannot tall to be lead at 16, 1854.

Madano la Maréchale - No one shares more there.

The Ma of there is a first display to the first with appearance and it. The Mardisplay or party

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tary glories of France from the day in which, deciding to effect a landing in the Crimes, in spite of timid councils (detimides aris), he gained, with Lord Ragian, the battle of Alma, and opened to our army the road to Sebastopol. I, then, have lost in him a devoted friend in difficult vicissitudes, as France has lost in him a soldier ever ready to serve her in the hour of danger. Without doubt so many titles to the gratitude of the public, and to mine, are powerless to soothe a grief like yours, and if limit myself to the Marshal, the sentiments with which he had inspired me. Receive, Madame in Marchale, the sincere expression of them.

The date of this letter is the 16th, and it is only published in the Marchal to the doubt the Marchal the sincere expression of them.

published in the Moniteur on the 26th. The docu-ment, it appears, was not originally intended for official publication; but, in consequence of a preva-lent rumer throughout Paris that the Emperor was at heart anything but sorry to have lost a very troublesome friend, the friends of the family made it a special request that his Majesty would order its in-sertion in the Moniteur. Nothing certainly can be more bong fide than the expressions of personal es-teem and gratitude it contains; at the same time, the old saw, which says

He that's convinced against his will.

Is of the same opinion still,

will find more than one illust ation on this occasion. The Marshal is looked upon as one who was simply a bold, successful and most unscrupulous adven-turer; an admirable tool for the Emperor's purposes in times past; but now that the boat which carries Casar and his fortunes has got into deep water, a most excellent riddauce; and Napoleon may publish as many letters, filling as many volumes as his Idees Napoleones, ere he makes France believe the

contrary.

As to the family of the Marshal, if the following anecdote be true—and I believe there is no doubt of it—it is likely to do quite as well without the Marshal as with him:—St. Arnaud had an only daughter, who was about to be married; a few days bef ceremony took place, the Emperor desired him to accompany him to his cabinet, where, after assuring him that no event in his family could ever be a mat accompany him to his cabinet, where, after assuring him that no event in his family could ever be a mat ter of indifference to him, he presented him a roll of notes to the amount of 400,000 francs, as a dotation to his daughter. The Marshal pocketed the sum, and gave his daughter half! In fact, the Marshal's whole history is rife with similar anecdotes. In his earlier days he was in the habit of earning a few francs by executing commissions; however, this occupation proved too great a temptation for his principles. Considerable curiosity is excited to know whom the expression, "maigre de timides avis," applies to. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon were known to have pronounced the proposed expedition madness, and Admiral Dundas has shockingly lost caste in England in reference to it; but is it probable tifut any such allusion could be endorsed by Napoleon? The complaints in the fiest, of Dundas' utter want of pluck, are not concealed, and this expression of the French Emperor will undergo a more rigid criticism in England than in France.

The Council of State has received instructions from the Emperor to take into its consideration a pension of 20,000 francs to Madame St. Arnaud, as a national recompense. The same pension also for the w fe of Marshal Eugeaud, Duke of Isly, is to be discussed, by the same imperial desire.

The Monsteur likewise states that Marshal Vaillant has received the following despatch from Gen. Canrobert:—

Canrobert:—

QUARTIER GENERAL, DERANK S.

SERSTOPOL, October 13, 1854.

We opened the trench on the 9th at 10 o'clock. The enemy, who did not appear to have expected us upon this point, did not interrupt the operation which we were pusuing so industriously. I trust that after tomorrow, the 18th, we shall have seventy pieces in battery. Since the 10th, in the morning, the besieged have fired at intervals an animated cannonade, but without any success. Our loss is next to nothing. The ranks of the English army proceed parallel with ours. The weather, for a moment coarse and excessively cold, has fortunately assumed its former fineness.

Again:—

Again :--

Again:—

THERAPIA, Oct. 18, 1854.

The Charpé d' Affairs de France to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs—

Two ships of war, one French and the other English, arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Orimea; they bring news of Sebastopol from the 15th. It appeared certain that the fire from all the batteries would be opened on the 17th; the two fleets were to lend their assistance to the troops on abore, and there was every room to believe that the ships might be usefully employed on an important point. It was not doubted that the place would be speedily reduced by our artillery. The general position was most satisfactory, and the sanitary state of the troops excellent.

Again—An official despatch from Prince Paskiewitsch to the Russian Legation of Vienna, dated Warsaw the 24 th, gives the following news:—

The allies opened fire on land and sea on the 17th of October. The Russians lost 500 men. Admiral Kornilof is among the slain. Prince Paskiewitsch adds that on the morning of the 18th, at the departure of the courier, the fire from the ships had not recommenced but that of the land batteries continued.

The date of all this is Vienna, October 25.

five from the ships had not recommenced but that of the land batteries continued.

The date of all this is Vienna, October 25.

The Moniteur gives also the following from Weimar, dated October 17:—

Yesterday took pince here, as we have already announced, a conference of ministers from all the grand ducal and Saxe ducal powers, at which M. le Comte Beust, Envoy at Berlin, assisted, in order to deliberate on the attitude necessary to be observed in the great question of the day, and especially in face of the difference at present existing between the two great German Powers.

question of the day, and especially in face of the difference at present existing between the two great German Powers.

The necessity of a union and common action on the part of Germany was generally recognized; and in furtherance of this object, an extended treaty, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, on the basis organized by German interests, in the present situation of affairs; and it was resolved to charge the representatives of the courts in question to act in this sense, both at Berlin and Frankfort.

On the German theme, the Assemblée Nationale says, and the public opinion in France is quite in accordance with its sentiments:

We are at length in possession of the text of the despatch of the löth inst, by which Prussia replies to that of Austria of the 30th ult. Our readers will see from this document that not only does Prussia maintain the policy which she has hitherto followed in the Eastern question, but she declares, in the plainest manner, that she will not in any way unite in the views of Austria, as regards the line of conduct to be pursued by the Germanic Confederation in the midst of the present European complications. As to the form of the document, if the expressions are moderate, as they are called at Berlin, it must be admitted that the general tone of it is not wanting in bitterness towards Austria. The despatch does not appear so favorable to an understanding between the two great German Powers as was at first hoped; but it is known that it is not possible, from a first reading, to form a just appreciation of the meaning of German diplomatic documents, since the Cabinets which exchange them reproach each other with not always interpreting them in their due sense and meaning.

A corps of 35,000 men, French and Turks, com-

not always interpreting them in their due sense and meaning.

A corps of 35,000 men, French and Turks, commanded by Gen. Bosquet and Achmet Pasha, are looking towards Percop, roady to repulse the Russians in the event of their marching on Sebastopol. Five thousand French and English cavalry embarked on the 14th from Varna for the Crimea.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the relations between Count V. Esterbazy, the Austrian Ambarsador to the Russian Cabinet, becomes every day more cool. An insignificant formality alone prevents a formal rupture, and for a long time Esterbazy has been made to feel that such a rupture is approaching. The same letters state that Prince Menschikoff has come in for a copious amount of detision for his notion that the position on the Alma was so exceedingly etzong; and for this, it is said, he is chiefly indebted to a strong-minded woman, who, having secured to herself a

amount of derision for his notion that the position on the Alma was so exceedingly strong; and for this, it is said, he is chiefly indebted so a strong-minded woman, who, having secured to herself a good place for seeing the battle, expected to behold at other splendid illustration of the overthrow of Pharaoh and his heat.

But the sufferings gone through by the allies since it chattle have been terrible. Read the following letter from a private of the Royal artitlery:—

"When the troops disembarked, I was unable to go ashore, and had to be lifted in and out of bed, so I was sent down in a stramer to Scatari. I never was so miserable in my life as during the five days I was on board the Kangaroo steamer. What with the cries of the dying men and the horrid stench of the vessel, I was nearly dead myself, for there were about three hundred sick men come down in the same ship, and we had forty deaths during the passage. When I narived at Scutari I was admitted lato the hospital, and was in for two or three days, when about eleven hundred wounded men came down from the field, so they were obliged to send all the sick men out of the hospital that were able to move, to make room for them; so I am now in barrachs, and attend every morning to see the doctor. We were very fortunate with our lattery during the time the cholera was so prevalent; for in the First division, to which it belongs, consisting of three Highland regiments and three battalions of Guards, they had to bury ten or twelve men cach every day. I think the total loss of the British army, by cholers, since they landed in this country, is about fifteen hundred, and the French far more. The men who survive are so weakened that they are scarcely fit to do anything. The Guards, I think, lost the most of any. Since the great battle of the Alma, the estimated loss of the British, killed and wounded, is about five thousand; the French not so many as they were under cover of the guns of the fleet. There are a great number of Russian pisocers sent down here, and am

of toxishing on hipoth grant had one to and

every day, from sheer neglect. I hope when I write again I shall be with my battery in the field."

As for bounds, accustomed to a hollow, de nothing of themselves, se we are all writing till our huntamen at Sebastopel blow their horns, before we can settle down to anything like our formse Parisian life. The metropolis is filling daily; that delicious period of a vie de la witle, when its elegancies and as lailties can be enjoyed without the cerenacy, is now commencing, and in Paris such a season is la crênt de la crême. The more reduced and illustrious spirits of England take this opportunity to cross the channel, and in boulours which occupy the place of the more elaborate saloon, one is brought in juxtapositon with the great originators of opinion. Parisamentary men are boury finging out feelers for ideas, philicophical men come to Paris to meet opinion through another current, and statemen are not above throwing themselves into a vortex, where, if the press he silent, tongues, both of men and women never for a moment cease. That season is a lamost beginning; its duration generally lasts from November to the first of January, when the grand artillery of the monde opens fire. It is to be hoped that Sebastopol will be good natured enough to capitulate before bad weather sets in, both on account of the allies and for the sake of that deversity of topic which forms the great clearm of Parisian society. At precent Sebastopol is uppermost in all men's thoughts, and however other subjects may be talked about, all ideas are concentrated there. Once the fortress settled, then fancy will scar aloft, and from time to time I shall have all sorts of speculations to lay before you as to the coming fate of Europe, and the immense thumping which America is afterwards to receive. But for the present I am sorry to inform the pugaaciously disposed of the United States that I hear of nothing but the most imperturbable good will towards her, and unfeigned admiration of the large expanse of liberty abe has secured to herself. To

PARIS, October 26, 1854. Hostile Conduct of the French Government towards Mr. Soulé-Diplomatic Motives Assigned for it -How Americans Generally are Looked Upon in France—Scizure of Mr. Jarvis's Book, entitled 
"Parisian Sights and French Principles, Seen 
through American Spectacles."—French Carcatures of New York Manners and Usages—"Interesting Events," not Political, &c., &c., &c.

Transatlantic steamers and electric telegraphs eave you to expect from a Paris correspondent omething more than what he finds in the newspapers. For once, at least, you will not be disappointed. The Paris journals copy, this morning, from the Daily News and the Post of London, the announcement that His Excellency P. Soulé, United States Minister to Spain, had left Dover by the South Eastern Company's packet, on his way to Paris. But they do not add the fact that on his arrival at Calais, night before last, Mr. Soulé was refused admission into France, was obliged to remain on board the boat, and to return, by midnight, in the roughest weather, to Dover! Such is, neverthe less, the fact. With this bare statement of the fact, I must deliver it over to the comments which it can-not fail to provoke on the other side of the At-

The cause for this act of courtesy, not to say for this insult, to an accredited Minister of the United States—a Power with which the French government is, at present, on terms of peace—is, of course not yet publicly known. It is true that the Hon. Mr. Soulé is accredited as minister, not to the Court of Napoleon, but to the Court of Isabella. But in his recent visit to Paris, as well as when he first arrived here on his way to Madrid, his passport as American citizen, not to mention his passport as American minister, sufficed to protect him against all possible inconvenience, for which his escape, years and years ago, from the of a French journal, might have afforded, however remotely, any pretext. In diplomatic circles it is whispered that during Mr. Soulé's recent visit, previously to his departure for the conference at Os-tend, his apartment at the Hotel du Rhin was fre-quented by as motley a set of visitors as flocked to the apartment of a certain other guest in the same botel, in 1848, when Prince Louis Napoleon arrived there from London. If it is not openly alleged that the American Minister encouraged the visits of many persons suspected of hostility to the imperial government, receiving even at unusual hours not a few individuals whose long beards, shouched hats, and tightly buttoned frock coats are always eyed suspiciously by the police, and who are innocently supposed by the bourgeoists to have been all shipped away to Cayenne, or consigned to Brussels, to Switzerland or the fale of Jersey.—If it is not said that Mir. Sould, while here, spoke and acted with what so many are pleased to style 'his characteristic lack of receive and caution," yet all this is whispered. It is even still more mysteriously whispered that a full-blown conspiracy for the? sassashation of the Emperor was discovered, and happily frustrated, at the very period of the American Minister's sociotifyin the Place Vendome. The same people who let ta willing ear to the Madrid journals which slanderously accused Mr. Soule of complicity with the Spanish revolutionsts, readily listen to these whispers, which, after all, are but mere stimises. On the other hand, the enemies of the actual French government eagerly selze upon the fact that Mr Soulé has been denied admission into France, as a "sign of its inherent veakness, which it acknowledges itself, by starting at every shadow." It may well be doubted, however, if the imperial government, which at this moment presents so imposing a froat to the world, and rests on as soild a basis, is so castly alarmed at shadows as itsements—"their wish beding father to their thoughts"—imagine. Even If it be conceded that the probable cause of the issuit offered to Mr. Soulé is from the simple fact that he is Bir. Soulé, there will not be wanting even Americans who will continue to think that the friends of the American friends or more determined foes than he) can forget that the probable cause of the justes of the Hotel du Rhin against the other, and consider as the clare t

de Papillea. But there are relatives, more or less distant, and friends, more or less intimate, of the "Potipher family," who complexedly fatter themselves that they are special favorites with the French, because the Presch, you know, hate the English," because Louis XVI. I set 690,000 ivres (which were all duly repeld) to the three American commissioners, Franklin, Beane and Lee; because Voltaire bleased Franklin's grandsor; because Lazyette and several other French officers, whose names they have forgotten, fought "on our side" in the revolutionary war; and because M Guize thas written a culogy on Washington, which they have never read. You would surprise these good people by informing them that too many French connect such bloody and distressful associations with the very name of "republic," to permit the republican sympathies of Lafayette to recommand his memory. Sea cely a Parisian can tell you where is his grave. And the republicans themselves have never lorgiven him for having proclaimed Louis Fhilippe as "the best of republicans." As for Franklin, an American eye is naturally gratified at seeing his mame in large capitals on the library of St. Geneviere, and on the front of a large house, built by one of his admirers, and still standing in one of the principal streets of Paris—his bust at the Mazarine Library, and his portraits in every printshop window. But it should be remembered that Franklin earned the conspicuous place which he held in the Parisian society of his day in spite of his republicansim, by his scientific fame, not to mention the Deistical ideas which he anaed with French "philosophers," or those airs of gallanty which disgusted kirs. Adams but delighted Madame Helvetius. Few diplomatists have better "realuzed" the advantage of their being "ladies" men" than did "poor Richard" at Paris. He knew what he was about. Did he not always have in his pocket some toy of a scientific construction, like the shuttle-cock which he whittled out for the young produced the copies of the found of the pren

Madame is Baronne de Vigier (Cruvelli) lately took of the public.

Mr. Wm. Niblo has just left Paris for London, having nearly completed his organization of an excellent English opera company, of which I am told Mdlle. Naw, who is already in New York, will be a principal ornament. Mr. Riblo had also engaged Carlotta Grisi, but Carlotta, who with Giulia has won a double fame for the name of Grisi, must postpone her visit to America until next year.

The Empress of Austria, it is also announced, is prevented for the present, from travelling, by the "interesting state" of her health. Whother, the felicitations of the Journals of Vienna may be repeated ere long in those of Paris, and applied to the Empress of the French, Dr. Dubois has not informed me. Meanwhile, her Majesty is with the Emperor at Compeigne, and it is said that neither of them intend to visit the theatres of Paris or the Queen of England before the news of victory shall have arrived from Sebastopol. The bombardment, it appears, commenced on the 17th, but the news of victory has not yet arrived.

Figaro.

Louis Napoleon Getting Wrathful Against the United States and her Propagandist Politicians - The Soulé Affair and its Consequences - Mr. Mason Kept Kicking his Heels in the Ante Chamber of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Spirited Reply of our Minister to an Angry Tirade from

Drougn de l'Huys.

The "fall of Sebastopol," so pompously anounced by the Emperor on the "field of Honvanit," where he courageously awaited the shock of the contending armies, promises to have more re-sults than the best enemies of the sanctified alliance between France and England could have hoped. Not to pause upon the way, the "young hope of fell into the snare, and the results in the precipitated hostilities between the Czar and his protege, and not—coming nearer home—now dwelling upon the exulting threats against Yankee arro-

gance and extension, which that "Tartar" brought out in some of the Engilsh journals, Louis Napoleon seems to be the most illustrious, and the most victimised of the Hinstrious victima.

Since the shock of the falsehood of the news of Sebastopol, the Imperial Master of France seems to have been quite unable to recover his marble compounce. It was his first great blunder, and he knows enough of the French people to feel all the keenness of the ridicule with which he has covered himself in their eyes. It struck him at first that the liberation of Barbés would give a more favorable direction to the public mind. But that was also a failure; and his mortification took the turn of irritation. The American Congress at Ostend gave it direction, Mr. Soulé's passing through France, after shooting his majesty's minister for a criticism upon a merely American lady, brought gall into the bad blood. About this time George Snaders' democratic letter to the French democracy was put into the hands of the Emperor; altogether it was more than he could well bear. His iron impassibility, of which he so much boated, could not protect him from an exposure of his ulterior designs, through the petulance of his irritated susceptibilities. It is known to intelligent readers that it is a traditional policy with the Bonaparte dynasty te make the West Indies a base of operation against the United States whenever the luil of European strategy would allow the Islane. But Louis Rapeleon would not have so prematurely exhibited his hostile policy to the United States to Napoleon, Ill., the exposure of the Patterson Bonapair. Intrigue in the way it deserved was a piquant vexation. His production in regard to the weaknesses of the United States. Of the probability of this our people will form their own judgment from M. Honaparte's course and character.

On Tucaday last, Mr. Sould, being on his return to Spain, was informed by the police at Calais that he could go no further in France. He saked to see a copy of the order; but that no their own the

erament and police could not stop the peas and agues of American citizens, and it was certainly hat no administration in America would undertain

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.
It is reported that an impression has at length been made on the besieged fortress; how much may be learned from the following despatches:—
The Paris Moniteer of the latest date says:—

The Paris Monteser of the latest date says:

A letter from Varna, dated 21st of October, mays that the
fire of the allied land batteries was opened at half-past
one o'clock on the 17th against Sebastopol. At the came
time the allied fieets attacked the forts at the entrance
of the port—the English those at the left, and the French
those on the right. The English blew up the outer fortifications on the left, [supposed to mean "the white
tower,"] while the French silenced the quarantine fort
on the right.

VENNA. October 28, 1854.

fications on the left, [supposed to mean "the white tower."] while the French silenced the quarantine fort on the right.

Virina, October 28, 1854.

Lord Westmoreland received a despatch yesterday, according to which the guns of the two forts at the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol were dismounted by the artillery of the allied ficets. The allies had about 195 men wounded, and one-third of that number killed.

Virina, Sunday, October 29, 1864.

The Fremden Blatt newspaper yesterday received news of date 19th, from the Crimea. It was said that the ship discontinued the bombardment because the battery and quarantine fort, at which they fired, were silenced. The loss on the part of the allies was nearly ninety.

From the camp before Sebastopol, October 19, it is written:

As accounts leave, the French have silenced the Quarantine battery, and continue their attacks against Fort Alexander and the loop-holed wall that defends the term of Sebastopol on the southwestern side.

It was not without loss that the allied squadrons assisted in this combined and concentrated attack—they lost altogether 100 killed and 200 wounded in the three days. An aid de camp of the French admiral was struck by a shell on the deck of the Ville de Paris, the flagship. The Agamemon, bearing the flag of Sir Edmund 1,000a, had suffered severely, and the Retribution (Captain In land, we have no account; but the Russians confess to 500 killed, including Admiral Kornileff.

The above successive reports all refer to the essult, of which we had the Russian statement by ast steemer from Europe.

Private information leads us to suppose that the "Quarantine battery," reported to have been destroyed by the French, was an earth-work, which the Russians strow up during the 10th, 11th and 12th October, and from which they threw shell with annoying effect into the French trenches.

THE Russian embassy at Vienna had received a

annoying effect into the French trenches.

THE RUSSIANS SAT THAT NO DAMAGE IS DONE.

The Russian embassy at Vienna had received a despatch, dated Czernovitz, morning of the 28th of October, stating that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been carried on vigorously to the 20th, but without much damage to the defences.

Also from Odesse, October 26, saying:

The bombardment of Sebastopol was continued up to the 23d, but nothing decisive had occurred.

The Russian official statement reads thus:

St. Perussuano Oct. 26, 1854.

Sr. Perensula the:

Sr. Perensula the:

Sr. Perensula the:

Prince Menschikoff writes under date of the night of
the 20th:—'We returned the fire of the eveny with success. The damage caused to the fortifications is trifling.

The fire from the enemy's ships has not been removed.

A part of our reserve has arrived, but the remainder is A BREACH EFFECTED IN THE WALLS OF BEBASTOPOL

A BREAGH EFFECTED IN THE WALLS OF SEBASTOPOL-THE ALLIES PREPARING FUR THE ASSAULT.
The Paris Moniteur of the 30th of October con-firms previous intelligence by saying:

A letter from Varna inform us that a French steamer, which left the Crimea on the 21st, confirms the news re-specting the destruction of the two outer forts of Sebas-topol. Moreover, the had batteries had made a breach. The allied armies were only waiting for the opening of a second breach, in order to make the assault.

SPIRITED SORTIE OF THE RUSSIANS-A FRENCH BAT

SPIRITED SORTIE OF THE RUSSIANS—A FRENCH BATTERY CAPTURED—SIXTEEN GUNS SPIRED—LORD DUNKELLIN MADE PRISONER.

According to a Bussian official despatch, published in the Kreuz Zeitung, dated St. Petersburg October 28, the slege continued uninterruptedly up to the 23d. The fortifications had suffered but it tie. The attack from the sea had not been removed The Russians had made a successful sortie, and a French hattery of eleven guns and eight mortans had been destroyed. Lord Clauricarde's son, Lord Dunkellin, was taken prisoner.

SONS OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS DESPATCHE

SONS OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS DESPATCHE
THE CRIMEA.

Michael and Nicholas, youngest sons of the Crar,
arrived at Odessa on the 15th; thence they would
proceed, in course of a day or two, to Kaisshesoff,
Prince Gortschall is headquarters, in order to take
active service in the army. Previous to their leaving St. Petersburg a solemn religious service was
held, in presence of 35,000 of the army. The Crar,
his sons, and the troops knelt on the field, and in
voked the blessing of Heaven on their arms. Alexander is at Warsaw with the guards, and Constantine is the only son now remaining with the Crar.

THE BALTIC.

EXPECTED RENEWAL OF THE CAMPAIGN—ILLNESS OF
SIR CHARLES NATIER.

Most of the French ships have reached home. The
British are yet cruising about.

Ostentatious preparatious are being made in England for the siege of Cronstadt, which, it is stated,
will be the first act of the spring campaign. The
British war department has ordered the construction
of 120 gun-boats, carrying each two heavy guns, and
of 40 floating batteries, carrying each 70 guns—total
2,800 guns—to be ready by the opening of navigation in spring.

The French are likewise making preparations.
There is a rumor, from Stockholm, that the Baltic
fleet will, next spring, be under the command of
Sir Edmund Lyons.

Napier is sick—unable to leave his ship.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

Galats letters of the 15th ultimo say that since the 5th of that month the Russian force increased near Tultaha, and a portion of it had crossed the Danube to the right bank.

The Turks that were at Tultsha had fallen back on Bahadagh; and those near Matschin crossed the river in considerable force, and have entered the Dobrudscha. It is said that all the Russians mean by this manceuvre is to force the Turks to leave the Pruth and the Lower Danube.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND—IS THERE ANY MISUNDER-STANDING?

The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received by the French and English governments, is dated from the Crimes on the 20th inst. At that time the siege was going on favorably; the bombardment from the trenches of the besieging armiss had been resumed on the 19th with effect; but the enemy is not reported to have sustained the loss of any essential part of the fortness. From the summent that it was clearly ascertained that Schaster and by land, without the operations of a regular siege, there is no reason to feel surprise at the length of these proceedings. It is perfectly true that we had been led, in common with all the chief military authorities, to anticipate an easier termination of this great enterprise, when once the place should be invested on the south. The hills above the town were supposed to command the most important positions, and the accounts of the most recent travellers, as well as the cureful survey: undertaken be officers of our own fleet, had failed to discover all the resources which the Russians had prepared for resistance. Every fortified town has its weak points as well as its strong ones; but, in the present instance, the jealous and secret policy of the Russian government had to a great extent succeeded in withholding from our generals fall knowledge of the place they were about to athors. For instance, it has been found that the deep and broad raviness within a short range of the walls, but also prevent extends of the principal reliance of the right attack head in front of the British lines not only increase the difficulty of driving our approaches and parallels within a short range of the walls, but also prevent extens the town than our advanced lines, and below the stony surface they found a layer of city serviceable for the purpose of intrenchments. Their position is therefore more favorable for the purposes of an assault than that of the British army; and it will probably be found that, while our